

# Copyright and Creative Commons resources for patrons, students, and library workers

*Presented by  
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# Today we're going to talk about

- Copyright and Fair Use Resources
- Creative Commons

*Please note that we cannot provide legal advice. If legal advice is needed, please seek legal counsel.*

Who cares?  
I can find  
content on  
Google!



Images may be subject to copyright. - Send feedback

## Copyright Resources

### [Copyright Crash Course from the University of Texas Libraries](#)

– This collection of resources, assembled by UT Librarian Colleen Lyon, provides questions to such topics as “Who Owns What?”, “Fair Use,” and “Getting Permission.”

[Copyright.gov](#)– The website of the U.S. Copyright Office, this website provides government information on law and guidance as well as policy issues.

[Do I Need Permission for That?](#)– A visual guide to asking for permission for use by Cornell University Library

## Copyright Resources

[ALA Copyright Tools](#)— The home of the Exceptions for Instructors eTool also includes the Public Domain Slider and the Section 108 Spinner.

[Copyright for Libraries: ALA Resources](#)— This libguide from ALA includes books on copyright information for K-12 librarians and additional resources about copyright.

[Copyright for Remote Learning](#) - This has some information about copyright and fair use when it involved remote learning.

## Storytime information

SLJ COVID-19 Publisher Information Directory

[SLJ COVID-19 Publishers updated blog post](#)

Penguin Random House (extended through December 2020)

[Reading Aloud: Fair Use Enables Translating Classroom Practices to Online Learning](#) - This webinar talks about how to practice copyright in a remote learning situation with an emphasis on read alouds. The [transcript](#) is also in Google docs.



## Music and Multimedia Resources

**Using Copyrighted Music** - This PDF from the ASCAP to answer frequently asked questions about music and copyright.

**Public Domain/Royalty Free Multimedia** - Curated resources from the Alaska State Library

Who  
cares? I  
can claim  
fair use!



# Fair Use

- What is the character of the use?
- What is the nature of the work to be used?
- How much of the work will you use?
- What effect would this use have on the market for the original or for permissions if the use were widespread?

<http://www.librarycopyright.net/resources/fairuse/>

## Fair Use Resources

**Measuring Fair Use: The Four Factors\_** This provides a solid overview of fair use from the Stanford Copyright and Fair Use Center.

**Online Story Time & Coronavirus** (Programming Librarian)  
This post from the Programming Librarian was posted by ALA's Public Program's Office. This should not be taken as legal advice, but may offer one perspective.

# Fair Use Resources

**Fair Use Evaluator** From Michael Brewer and the ALA Office for Information Technology Policy, this tool can be useful in determining if a work can be used under the Fair Use Doctrine.

**Fair Use and Other Educational Uses** From the University of Chicago's Copyright Information Center, this resource provides a Fair Use Checklist and a rules of thumb for determining if your use can be deemed "fair use."

# Creative Commons

We work with platforms like Wikipedia, Flickr, and Vimeo to provide their users with the option of licensing works with CC licenses. Through these platforms, over 1.4 billion works have been shared and counting!



**What is Creative Commons  
anyway?**

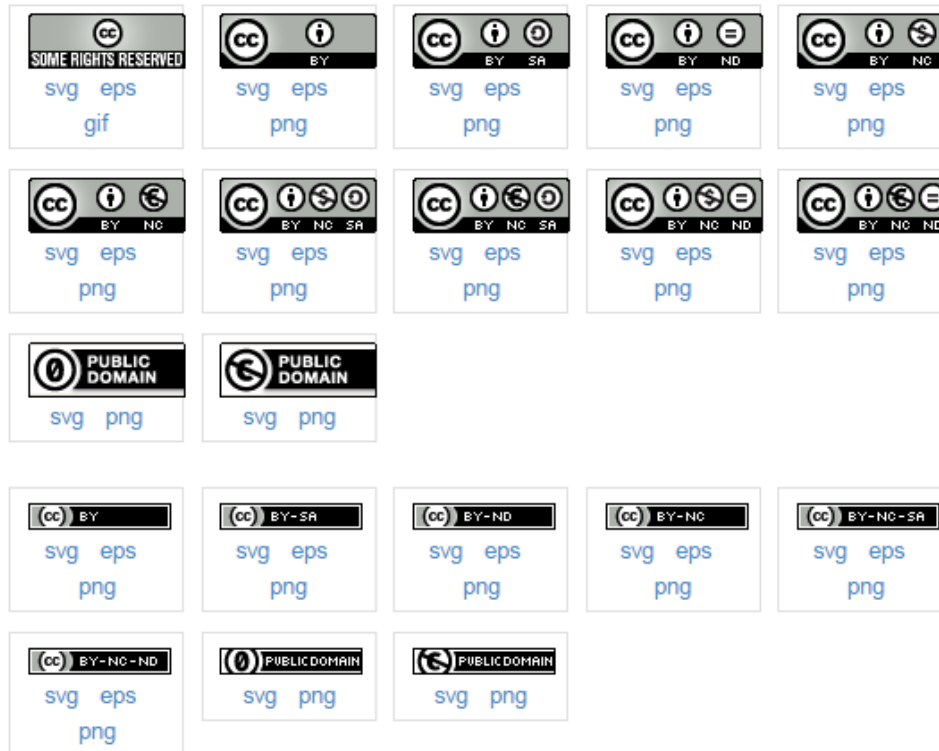


**Creative Commons does NOT  
replace copyright**

<https://creativecommons.org/>



# Types of Licenses




# Attribution (CC BY)



**CC BY:** This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.

CC BY includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator


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# Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA)



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CC BY-SA includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

SA  – Adaptations must be shared under the same terms


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# Attribution-NoDerivs (CC BY-ND)



**CC BY-ND:** This license allows reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.

CC BY-ND includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

ND  – No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted


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# Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC)



**CC BY-NC:** This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.

It includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

NC  – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted

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# CC0

## The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication



**CC0** (aka CC Zero) is a public dedication tool, which allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain. CC0 allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, with no conditions.

Example: Metropolitan Museum of Art:

<https://www.metmuseum.org/about-the-met/policies-and-documents/image-resources>

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# Public Domain

"No Known Copyright"



Our Public Domain Mark enables works that are no longer restricted by copyright to be marked as such in a standard and simple way, making them easily discoverable and available to others. Many cultural heritage institutions including museums, libraries and other curators are knowledgeable about the copyright status of paintings, books and manuscripts, photographs and other works in their collections, many of which are old and no longer under copyright. The Public Domain Mark operates as a tag or a label, allowing institutions like those as well as others with such knowledge to communicate that a work is no longer restricted by copyright and can be freely used by others. The mark can also be an important source of information, allowing others to verify a work's copyright status and learn more about the work.

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Example;  
<http://www.nypl.org/blog/2014/03/28/open-access-maps>

But I  
want to  
use  
GOOGLE!







[Search settings](#)

[Advanced search](#)

[History](#)

[Search Help](#)

[Send feedback](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Terms](#)

[Settings](#)

Then narrow your results  
by...

image size:

any size

aspect ratio:

any aspect ratio

colors in image:



any color



full color



black & white



transparent



this color:



type of image:

any type

region:

any region

site or domain:

SafeSearch:

Show most relevant results

file type:

any format

usage rights:

free to use, share or modify, even commercially



Advanced Search

I found this  
cute picture  
of a cat. I'm  
done now,  
right?



WRONG! You have to attribute it!



“Cat” by wapiko  
Is licensed under  
CC BY 2.0

# <https://creativecommons.org/use-remix/attribution/>

Here is an example of an ideal attribution of a CC-licensed image:



**“Furgelen afterglow”** by **Lukas Schlagenhauf** is licensed under **CC BY-ND 2.0**.

This is an ideal attribution because it includes the:

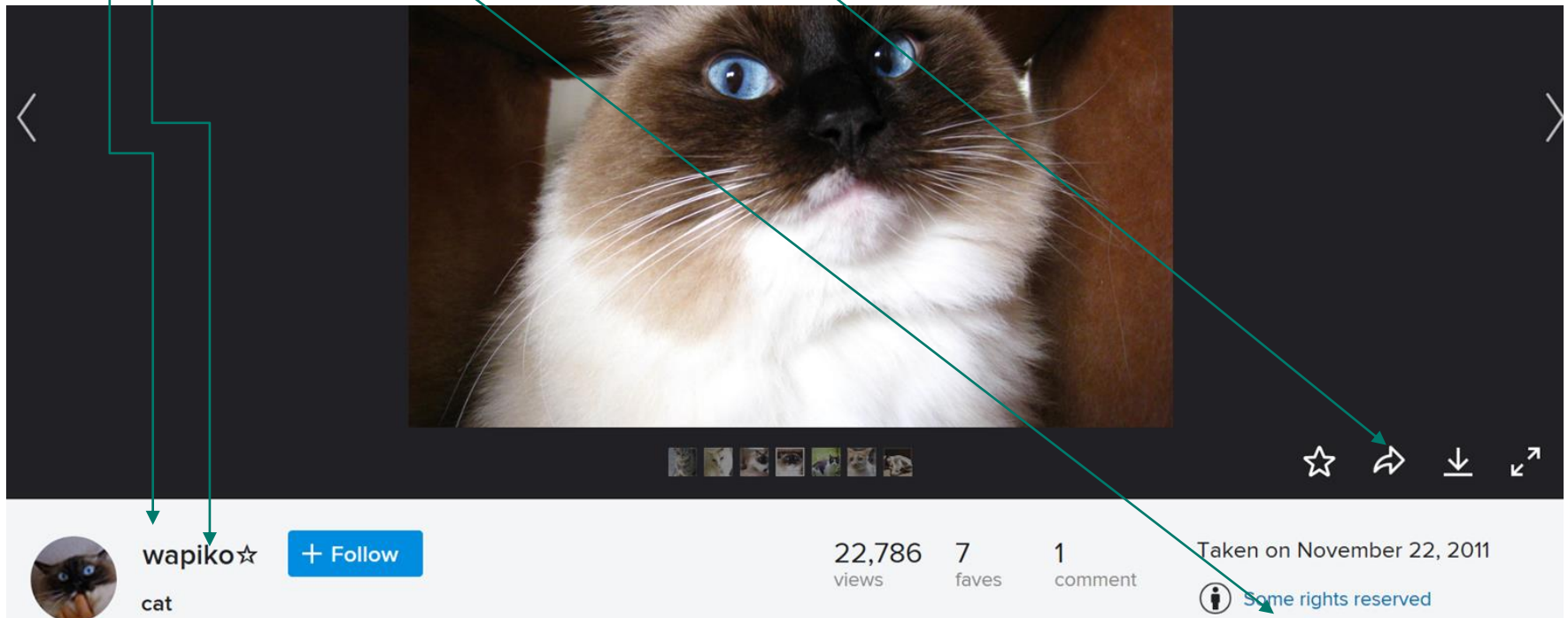
- **Title:** “Furgelen afterglow”
- **Creator:** “Lukas Schlagenhauf”—with a link to their profile page
- **Source:** “Furgelen afterglow”—with a link to the original photo on Flickr
- **License:** “CC BY-ND 2.0”—with a link to the license deed

Title? “Cat”

Author? “wapiko” linked to his profile page

Source? “Cat” linked to original Flickr page

License? “CC BY 2.0” linked to license deed





“Cat” by  
wapiko

Is licensed  
under

CC BY 2.0



For creators

FIELD NOTES



“Overcoming Creating Block” by Winston Hearn is licensed under CC



# Teaching Creative Commons

<https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/>

Have students go to the link below and answer the less than 10 questions to copyright their own material, this will help them understand what the options are and decide how they want to share their work.

<https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/>

## Choose a license

This chooser helps you determine which Creative Commons License is right for you in a few easy steps. If you are new to Creative Commons, you may also want to read [Licensing Considerations](#) before you [get started](#).



**Choose  
Features**



**Optional  
Info**



**Get  
License**

**Get Started**

# 1. Choose License Features

## License Features

Your choices on this panel will update the other panels on this page.

**Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?**



☒ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Yes, as long as others share alike

**Allow commercial uses of your work?**

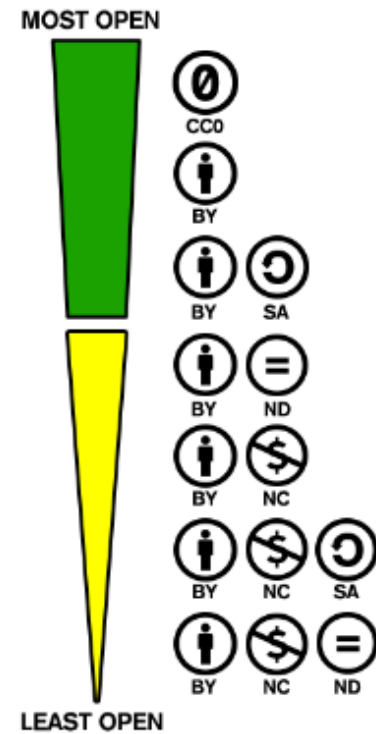


☒ Yes    ☐ No

## 2. View Selected License



# Free Cultural Works Scale



### 3. Help others attribute you

#### Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work



Attribute work to name



Attribute work to URL



Source work URL



More permissions URL



Format of work

Other / Multiple formats ▼



License mark

HTML+RDFa ▼



## 4. Grab your embed code



### Have a web page?



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

**Copy this code to let your visitors know!**

```
<a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/"><img alt="Creative Commons License"
style="border-width:0"
src="https://i.creativecommons.org/l/by/4.0/88x
```

☒ Normal Icon    ☐ Compact Icon

A close-up photograph of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, rectangular, bright green key with the word "search" written in white lowercase letters. Surrounding this key are several other white keys with black text: "caps lock" to the upper left, "Z" to the upper right, "alt" and "option" below the "Z" key, and "control" and "command" (partially visible) below the "alt" and "option" keys. The keyboard has a silver or light gray frame. A semi-transparent light blue rectangular box is overlaid on the top right of the image, containing the title text.

# Where to find Creative Commons content

“Search” by [GotCredit](#) is licensed under [CC BY](#)



# New CC Search

<https://ccsearch.creativecommons.org/>

## SEARCH FOR CONTENT TO REUSE

**Browse over 500 million images, available for reuse**

**SEARCH**

All our content is under Creative Commons licenses. [Learn more](#) about CC licenses.

**I want something I can**

☐ Use commercially   ☐ Modify or adapt

# K-12 OER w/Creative Commons

## Creative Commons K-12 OER website

“OER must be both free (no cost) for anyone to access and to legally modify (according to the 5R activities: retain, reuse, revise, remix, redistribute).”



<https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/GLAM>

# GLAM

Currently this is a scratchpad for referencing known uses of CC licensing and material in the GLAM sector: [Galleries](#), [Libraries](#), [Archives](#), and [Museums](#). Please add to the list and turn compelling uses into [Case Studies](#).

## Contents

[\[hide\]](#)

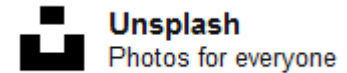
### 1 Galleries

- 1.1 [National Gallery of Denmark - Statens Museum for Kunst](#)
- 1.2 [National Portrait Gallery](#)
- 1.3 [Tate Gallery](#)

### 2 Libraries

- 2.1 [Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford](#)
- 2.2 [British Library](#)
- 2.3 [Canadian University Libraries](#)
- 2.4 [Cologne-based Libraries](#)
- 2.5 [Europeana](#)
- 2.6 [Finnish Libraries](#)
- 2.7 [Fundamental Scientific Library of the National Academy of Science of Armenia](#)
- 2.8 [Harvard Library](#)
- 2.9 [Hood River County Library District](#)
- 2.10 [Land Library of Saxony - State and University Library Dresden](#)
- 2.11 [Library of Congress](#)
- 2.12 [Library, London School of Economics \(British Library of Political and Economic Science\)](#)

<https://unsplash.com/>



## How is the Unsplash License different to the CC0 License?

The Unsplash License is in the same spirit as the CC-0 License—the difference being that the Unsplash License does not include the right to compile photos from Unsplash to replicate a similar or competing service ([read more about that here](#)).

To summarize, the Unsplash License and the CC0 License:

- Are both sublicensable and non-revocable
- Both allow users to use photos for free, for personal and commercial purposes
- Both don't require attribution



<https://vimeo.com/creativecommons>

**vimeo**

Join

Log in

Create ▾

Watch ▾

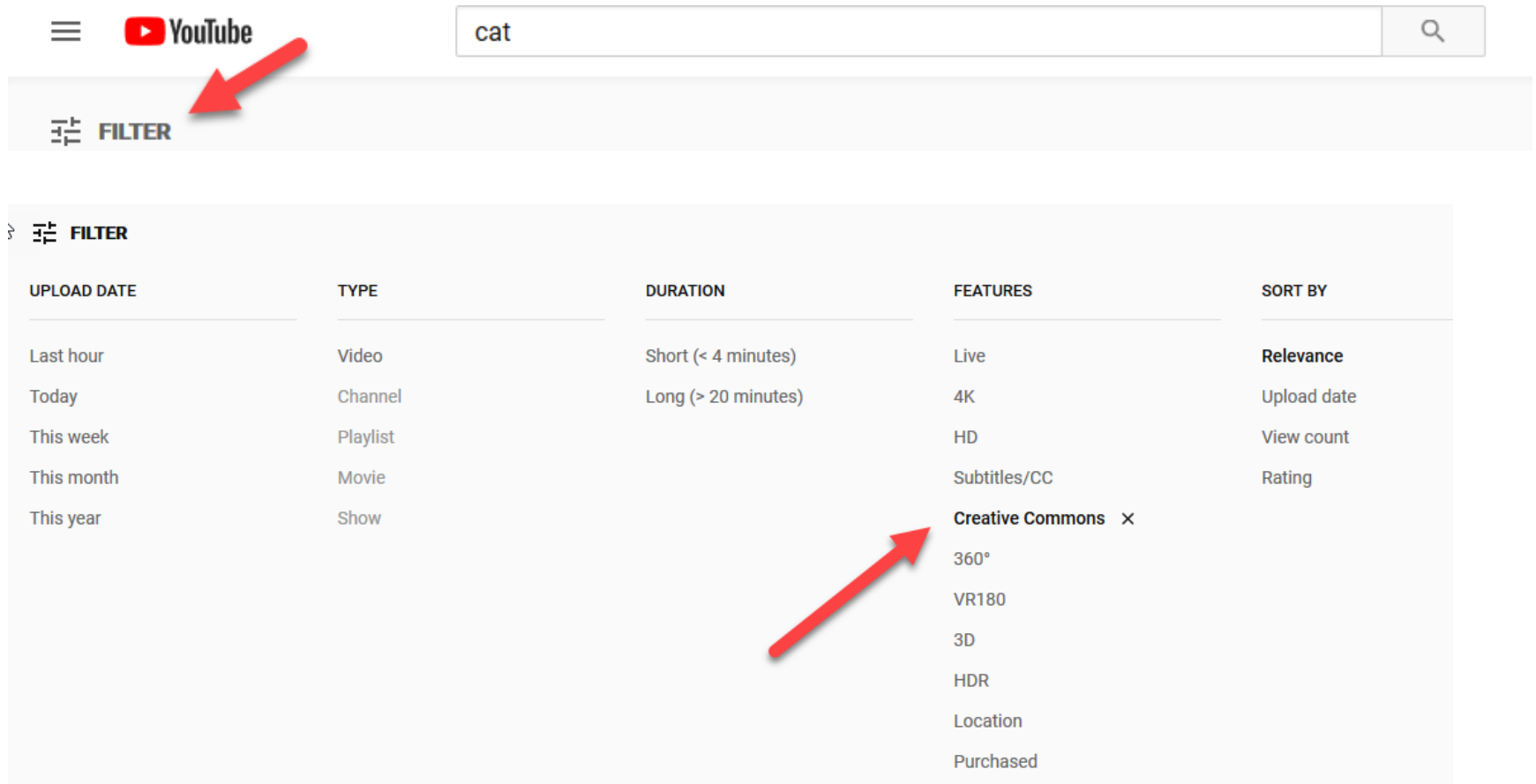
On Demand ▾

Sea

## Creative Commons

Browse the **Creative Commons** licensed videos on Vimeo. Learn about what you can and can't do with other people's videos on Vimeo to help you share, rework and reuse legally.

<https://www.youtube.com/>



The image shows the YouTube homepage interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "cat" and a magnifying glass icon. To the left of the search bar is the YouTube logo and a menu icon. Below the search bar, there is a "FILTER" button with a filter icon. A red arrow points to this button. Below the "FILTER" button, a filter menu is open, showing various filter categories: UPLOAD DATE, TYPE, DURATION, FEATURES, and SORT BY. A red arrow points to the "Creative Commons" option under the FEATURES category.

**YouTube**

cat

**FILTER**

**FILTER**

| UPLOAD DATE | TYPE     | DURATION            | FEATURES                  | SORT BY          |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Last hour   | Video    | Short (< 4 minutes) | Live                      | <b>Relevance</b> |
| Today       | Channel  | Long (> 20 minutes) | 4K                        | Upload date      |
| This week   | Playlist |                     | HD                        | View count       |
| This month  | Movie    |                     | Subtitles/CC              | Rating           |
| This year   | Show     |                     | <b>Creative Commons</b> × |                  |
|             |          |                     | 360°                      |                  |
|             |          |                     | VR180                     |                  |
|             |          |                     | 3D                        |                  |
|             |          |                     | HDR                       |                  |
|             |          |                     | Location                  |                  |
|             |          |                     | Purchased                 |                  |

Any questions?



“Any Questions?” by Matthias Ripp

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